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ABSTRACT

To investigate the emotional parameters of jealousy and to examine the differences between male and female labeling of jealousy, 288 college undergraduates completed the Emotional Parameters of Jealousy Questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of 59 statements that refer to emotions experienced by a person in a situation in which he/she feels jealousy toward another person. The results revealed four emotional components of jealousy that were labeled "disgust," "chagrin," "despair," and "distress." Males and females were found to differ significantly in the labeling of jealousy toward same-sex target persons. The findings suggested that a jealous person expresses feelings associated with a lack of self-confidence, a general dislike for a target person, and disappointment with a partner. They also suggest that males are primarily concerned with a loss of face when confronted with a jealousy situation, while females are concerned with the possible loss of a partner. (FL)

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THE EMOTIONAL COMPONENTS OF JEALOUSY:

A MULTIVARIATE INVESTIGATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the emotional parameters of jealousy and the differentiation between male and female labeling of jealousy. Subjects completed the Emotional Parameters of Jealousy Questionnaire. The results, based on factor analysis and two discriminant analyses, indicated four emotional components of jealousy which have been labeled disgust, chagrin, despair, and distress. Males and females were found to differ significantly in their labeling of jealousy toward same sex target persons. This investigation provides a basis for future research in the communication of jealous feelings and its relevance to interpersonal communication research.

INTRODUCTION

Jealousy has been studied for many years by sociologists and anthropologists (Corzine, 1974). The manifestations of jealousy are seen as being more central to the structure of some societies and more repressed in others. Nonetheless, jealousy serves a function in every culture.

Although individuals develop their own description of jealousy (Davitz, 1969) according to individual social experiences, it will be helpful at the outset to propose a definition of jealousy. Corzine (1974) suggests that jealousy is first seen as an inhibition of self, followed by a deterioration of relationships with significant others encompassing disequilibrium, powerlessness, and an impulse to act or react. A synthesis of these descriptions would lead one to assume that jealousy combines feelings of relative social inadequacy, inferiority, inhibition, and powerlessness in relationships with others.

Schoeck (1969) contend that people will learn jealousy as soon as they are capable of making comparisons. Such comparisons are seen to be necessary for without them individuals would have no sense of fairness and would (unknowingly) allow themselves to be trampled upon. These comparisons are not specific to the material world. They exist in the social world as well. The comparison of relationships appears to be the root of jealousy. Schoeck (1969, 3) contends that jealousy develops between individuals as they compare themselves and their relationships one to another. According to Corzine (1974, 27) "jealousy

entails the perception and interpretation of relationships, and necessarily appears in a social matrix." People evaluate themselves and their relationships to others in terms of social equality and possession which are culturally defined, differing from one culture to another. When this equality is threatened or imbalanced, combined feelings of jealousy arise. The infringement need only be perceived by the individual, its actual manifestation is not a point of contention. The individual's belief will invoke jealous feelings and the urge to re-establish balance, control, and equality.

Jealousy presupposes a social context, as does interpersonal communication. However, interpersonal communication, defined as a "complex, dynamic, mutually influencing process, each party maintaining a shared frame of reference or coorientation" (Mortensen, 1972, 19), presupposes a minimum of two participants, or the dyad, as its fundamental unit for interaction (with the possibility of expanding the dyad to form overlapping relationships); jealousy presupposes a group of three participants, or a triad, as a minimum fundamental unit for interaction (Sull van, 1953, 347). The jealous triad usually involves two intimates and an outside member perceived as being emotionally closer to one member of the original intimate dyad than to the other. Wilmot (1975) contends that the true triad rarely exists, but is instead a primary dyad plus one. Wilmot (1975, 24) also suggests that one is always regarded as an intruder, "the third person brings changes . . . the original dyad is strengthened or destroyed." The possibility of overlapping relationships is even more pronounced in the triad. Mortensen (1972, 268) points out that "the possibility of

a coalition, or two against one, further complicates the relationships that are possible among three people," giving us a vague prediction of what can be expected when one person feels excluded and becomes jealous of the relationship between the others. Caplow (1968; in Wilmot, 1975, 22) offers support for the coalition formation position as he contends that "the most significant property of the triad is its tendency to divide a coalition of two members against the third." Combining these two viewpoints, the possibility of coalition formation is inevitable, thus the procurement of jealous feelings is also inevitable. As the possibility of coalition formation and relational complexity are increased, the individuals become more susceptible to jealous feelings, and behavioral manifestations of these feelings.

Jealousy can be observed in various types of relationships. It plays an important role in everyday interaction, but the prominence of the role is yet to be discovered. Its manifestation is not specific to the intimate dyad, although it seems feasible to suggest, given the research reported by Davis (1948), Flugel (1947), Segal (1964), and Segal and Riviere (in Spielman, 1971) that jealousy is more prevalent in love relationships. Jealousy emerges without regard to context--in offices, between colleagues, in shanties, between cohorts. For the purposes of this study, several assumptions were made: 1) Jealousy is apparent in all cultures; 2) The potential for jealousy exists in all relationships; and 3) Every individual is capable of experiencing and expressing jealous feelings. It also seems reasonable to assume that the presence of such a permeating social factor must in some ways influence individuals interaction patterns and manners of exchange, thus

altering relationships in significant ways. Any variable that has such power in relationships must undoubtedly be communicated. The question is, "How?" Are jealous feelings openly discussed? Are jealous feelings related verbally? Nonverbally? Are jealous feelings directly confronted with the person towards whom jealousy is felt?

Although jealous feelings and interpersonal communication are interrelated, there has been little research done which examines the scope and significance of jealousy as it influences and permeates human interaction in interpersonal relationships. The majority of studies reported dealing with jealousy are from the psychoanalytic field, and provide a theoretic base for further research in the area. These studies were not designed to examine jealousy in terms of communication. The paucity of scientific studies which attempt to explain jealousy from an interactional perspective, with emphasis on the active development of self, other, and relationship through communication (Fisher, 1978) indicates a need for further research in this area. The present study responds to that need by providing a fundamental step in the explanation of how jealous feelings are communicated.

In order to provide a basic understanding of how jealous feelings are communicated, it is deemed necessary to explore the concept of jealousy itself. Little research exists to provide parameters for the components of jealousy. Emotions are viewed as the "building blocks" of jealous feelings. Psychologists and psychoanalysts (Adler, 1927; Beecher & Beecher, 1971; Freud, 1923; Klein, 1957; Riviere, 1932) define jealousy as a primary emotion. Sociologists define jealousy as

an emotional state, formed by the combination of emotions (Davis, 1948, Schoeck, 1969). The question originally posed was: "What is jealousy?" In response to this inquiry, this study explores and attempts to develop an index to the emotions which constitute the jealous state. This study is a preliminary, investigatory, and necessary step to the exploration of how jealous feelings are communicated in human relationships. An index to the emotional components of jealousy provides a workable definition of jealousy for use in communication research involved with the study of triadic relationships and the characteristic communication patterns and phenomenon unique to those contexts.

The psychoanalytic literature suggests that gender may demonstrate significant differences between perceptions and feelings of jealousy (Corzine, 1974; Freud, 1923; Spielman, 1971; Teismann, 1975). It seems apparent that these differences in jealousy, based on the sex of the individual, suggest possible differences in male and female communication of jealousy. Therefore, this study is also concerned with examining differences between males and females and their emotional expression of jealousy.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The most appropriate introduction to an investigation of the emotional bases of jealousy includes the differentiation between the concept of jealousy and its related emotion, envy. The two are closely related and are often semantically confused with one another. The tendency to confuse jealousy and envy cannot be ignored, nor can the fact that both have traditionally carried negative connotations (Davis,

1948). Jealousy and envy are activated in different situations and are characterized by different behavioral manifestations.

According to Spielman (1971) the intensity of the word 'envy' is weakening, and 'jealousy' is seen as the stronger, more complex of the two emotional states. Segal (1964, 26) notes that in everyday speech, "envy is commonly called jealousy, but jealousy is rarely described as envy." Segal and Riviere (in Spielman, 1971, 71) suggest that the confusion is based upon the wish or need to deny envy altogether, because "envy is a primitive, objectionable concept, while jealousy, often related to love, is a more mature emotion." This suggestion has ample support. According to Flugel, (1947, 107) for example, "it should be made clear that love is an important factor in the origin and maintenance of jealousy; in its absence, there would logically be no cause for jealousy." Segal (1964) also endorses the position that jealousy is based on love (or its loss), as does Davis (1948, 182), who states that "we may expect jealousy to have a direct connection with intimacy." Jealousy is deeply enmeshed in the emotions. It can be seen that jealousy has its roots in love, the strongest of all human emotions, making jealousy itself a powerful emotion.

Jealousy is viewed as a complex emotion, of which envy is an early, developmental component. "Envy is seen as a precursor of jealousy and the development of jealousy is influenced by the experience with envy," (Spielman, 1971, 71). The essentials of envy and jealousy are basically the same: two individuals and a third object, attribute or person (Foster, 1972). Envy develops between two persons and a third intervening variable, which represents the cause of envy

(Sullivan, 1953). Envy denotes want, hence a possession of one person desired by another. A peculiar characteristic of envy is that the person envied may be unaware that he/she is provoking envious feelings in another (Schoeck, 1969).

Whereas envy denotes a struggle of inequality, jealousy is rooted in equality, rivalry between equally balanced competitors. The jealous situation focuses not on the desire to "take away from" or "obtain" but focuses instead on the desire to "keep" or "retain" that which one considers to be rightfully their own (Davis, 1948; Schoeck, 1969; Spielman, 1971), in some instances, to protect a relationship from outside intrusion (Davis, 1948). Spielman (1971, 62) states that

> rivalry with a third person is a crucial aspect of jealousy; it concerns a three-person situation in which the jealous person fears a third will intrude upon a two person relationship and take possession . . . jealousy is associated with an attitude of guarding against the threatened loss and an effort to preserve . . . (or) . . . maintain possession.

This rivalry is considered basically healthy and is encouraged because it serves to preserve the fundamental rights of property possession (Davis, 1948) and status quo (Spielman, 1971). The maintenance of social roles must be considered as well. The jealous situation assumes the right of competition between equals for the claim of a possession. Each society determines which members are to be considered "equals" and are eligible for competition with one another (Davis, 1948).

Jealousy is often associated with devious plotting, making it appear to some to be more destructive than envy. The jealous person's outburst occurs only in response to the direct threat of loss of what

he/she considers his/her own (Clanton & Smith, 1976; Davis, 1948; Schoeck, 1969). Clanton and Smith (1976) clearly delineate three possible types of loss: (1) the fear of loss of face; (2) the fear of loss of control; and (3) the fear of loss of partner. Therefore, jealousy is directed towards and determined by the magnitude of a real (or presumed) loss (Schoeck, 1969). It is so specific that having arisen as the result of some emotional combination, it aggravates the situation which gave rise to it (Schoeck, 1969), and hence tends to become an obsessional idea (Spielman, 1971).

Jealousy may be conjured up in the mind of the individual. It does not necessarily rest on actual or "real" occurences or behaviors, but can be developed and enhanced by one's imagination. Davis (1948, 189) notes that "the stimulus of jealousy is not so much a physical situation, as a meaningful one." It follows that once the person acquires the least bit of suspicion regarding infidelity, or possible loss, his/her fantasies may acquire something of a delusional nature--he/she may find confirmation in his/her suspicions in the most insignificant behaviors or words (Flugel, 1947).

Parallels can be drawn at this point to principles of interpersonal perception. The motivations, needs and drives in the present are connected with goals and expectations in the future, and with an individual's ability to selectively perceive, or see only what he/she wants to see. Mortensen (1972, 105) adds, "Generally, the stronger the motivational state, the more the factors will determine what is perceived and how much perceptual distortion occurs." With regard to jealousy, and in terms of what psychoanalysts have reported, the

delusional nature varies from person to person in response to their need for (or lack of) control in the relationship and their fear of loss (of face or partner).

Davis (in Schoeck, 1969, 98) submits that "jealousy performs a social function, mainly by stimulating defensive behavior whenever an interpersonal relationship is threatened." Jealousy is seen in human relationship terms. It is manifested in a situation where a real or perceived threat is seen as potentially damaging to a meaningful interpersonal relationship, and is triggered to protect or shelter a relationship from outside intrusion (Davis, 1948).

The triangular aspect of jealous situations has been given considerable attention by Freud and his followers. Jealousy is seen by Freud to be three-fold. The first aspect of jealousy, seen in the Freudian light involves what Freud (1923) labeled "competitive" or "normal" jealousy, caused by the fear of the loss of a loved one. This type of jealousy is described in terms of the Oedipal complex (Flugel, 1947; Spielman, 1971) because the child is strongly influenced by the relationships with his/her parents throughout infancy. In adult life, jealousy is believed to occur in situations that are reminiscent of the original Oedipal situation. Spielman (1971, 74) explains the situation as one in which jealousy operates as a "defensive function directed against unconscious fear, guilt, and shame arising out of the original Oedipal complex," and notes that "there is an underlying sense of inferiority, lack of self-confidence and a fear that this will be exposed." This first type of jealousy is also seen as a manifestation of a repression of homosexuality, i.e., unfaithfulness in a wife implies that

she is having sexual relations with another man--repressed homosexuality is expressed as jealousy--the husband is jealous of the other man's attention towards his wife, and not towards him.

The second type of jealousy delineated by Freud is labeled "projection" jealousy, or the impulses of one's own unfaithfulness projected onto one's partner. The final type of jealousy described by Freud is "delusional" or the projection of homosexuality, i.e. 'I do not love him; she loves him' (Spielman, 1971, 73).

According to Corzine (1974) and Spielman (1971) Freud developed the different types of jealousy based on the unresolved Oedipal complex in childhood as a means of describing the abnormal, irrational nature of jealousy. Flugel (1947) also makes an interesting analogy between the similarities of a child's demand for affection and attention from parents and vying for the "possession" of parents with brothers and sisters, and an adult's desiring of total possession of a mate, to the extent that one will protect the relationship through jealous rivalry. He also notes that if infant behaviors are not outgrown it is possible that they give rise to the development of jealousy in later life.

Two empirical studies which deal specifically with the concept of jealousy are provided by Corzine (1974) and Teismann (1975). Corzine (1974) reported on differences between the self-descriptions of jealous and non-jealous adults by use of the Bulter-Haigh Q-Sort instrument. However, his research revealed no significant differences between the self-descriptions of males and females, or of jealous and non-jealous adults, on integrative and disintegrative sorts. The results of this research are not surprising. Given the historical implications of

jealous rivalry, the traditionally negative connotations of jealousy, and the social stigma, i.e. weakness, insecurity, inferiority, attached to one who is jealous of another, few people would be willing to directly "confess," either to themselves or to others that they are, in fact, feeling jealousy. It would be interesting to see what results an oblique, indirect approach would yield regarding jealous and non-jealous adults, as the probability is high that such an approach would lead to significant insights regarding differences between male and female jealousy.

The second empirical study, reported by Teismann (1975), explored three different kinds of jealousy found in conflict situations: time jealousy, sexual jealousy and resource jealousy. Teismann reported that when couples were engaged in jealous conflict, both men and women used more rejecting and coercive acts to resolve the conflict (as opposed to the use of resolving, reconciling, appealing and cognitive acts). He also found that men labeled jealousy in sexual terms, while females labeled jealousy with reference to amount of time.

The above two studies link jealousy to communication. The purpose of the present study is to expand their introduction of jealousy as well as our understanding of jealousy and interpersonal communication, by parameterizing the emotional components, thus providing a springboard for further communication study with regards to the jealousy construct.

The following research questions are proposed:

R$_1$: Which emotional components predominantly describe feelings of jealousy?

R_2 : Do males and females differ in the emotional components used to describe jealousy?

(a) Do males report more jealousy of other men or of women?

(b) Do females report more jealousy of other women or of men?

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

Subjects

Subjects for this study were 288 undergraduates enrolled in an introductory speech communication course at Bowling Green State University. The Emotional Parameters of Jealousy Questionnaire (EPJQ) was administered to two separate groups during the first part of a lecture period. Ss, given limited oral directions regarding the procedures for completing the questionnaire, were asked to "think of a person you felt jealousy toward . . . (and) . . . keeping this individual in mind," react to a series of statements by registering the degree of agreement or disagreement felt regarding the emotions suggested in the statements. (See Appendix). No debriefing was necessary due to the brevity of the study; nor was it deemed necessary to inform the subjects of the purpose of the questionnaire beyond the fact that it was part of an ongoing research project.

Instrument

The literature provided no instrument with which to extract men and women's emotional descriptions of jealous feelings towards another. Therefore, it was necessary to construct an instrument with the most widely documented expressions of emotions defining jealousy available.

Some of the items in various lists mentioned below were excluded because of irrelevance to the construct, others were deleted because they were found to overlap or repeat items previously included.

The Emotional Parameters of Jealousy Questionnaire (EPJQ) consists of fifty-nine statements which refer to emotions experienced by a person in a situation in which he/she feels jealousy toward another. Three sources were utilized in the construction of the questionnaire items: (1) Davitz's (1969) factor analytic study of emotional components. Davitz's analysis generated fifty items indicative of human emotions. Forty-four items, applicable to the emotional realm of jealousy, were selected by the researcher because of perceived relevance to the study of emotions comprising the jealous state and adapted to the present study. (2) Four terms not included in the Davitz study were adapted from Ankle's (1939) "man on the street" study of jealousy: pleasure, respect, ridicule, and stupidity. (3) Ten additional terms were included from the combined readings in Clanton and Smith (1976) and studies by Corzine (1974) and Teismann (1975): betrayal, control, distrust, guilt, inferiority, insecurity, pride, resentment, and tension.

The items were randomized in the questionnaire and written in a person-oriented manner, i.e., "I felt insecure," "I disliked this person," etc. Reliabilities were computed using the Theta reliability procedure (Armor, 1974). The figures displayed are the lower limits of reliability inasmuch as the formula was applied to common factors rather than to principal components. The reliability for Factor 1, disgust, was .96; Factor 2, chagrin, was .79; Factor 3, despair, was .66; and Factor 4, distress, was .33.

Design and Data Analysis

The fifty-nine items were subjected to a common factor analysis (principal factors). Initial communality estimates were squared multiple correlations. Four factors extracted by the scree test criterion were orthogonally rotated to simple structure in the varimax case. Factor scores were computed via the regression estimates model.

The four factor scores were then submitted to a two-group (males-females) discriminant analysis. An additional, multiple discriminant analysis was performed to determine the differences of sex of rater and sex of target person: one factor at four levels. Discriminant function coefficients were obtained and group centroids were completed.

Results

A. Factor Analysis

Variables with the highest and purest loadings (i.e. .40 or larger) were chosen to determine each factor. The lowest loading was .44 and the highest .82. Table I displays the loading for each factor.

Table I

Factor 1: Accounting for 30% of the total variance, this factor is dominated by affection (negative), love (negative), and dislike. The author chose to label this factor disgust.

Factor 2: Accounting for 7% of the total variance and dominated by stupid, inferior, and embarrassed, this factor was labeled chagrin.

Factor 3: Accounting for 5% of the total variance and dominated by proud, hopeful, and relieved, (all negatively correlated with the

TABLE I

Factor analysis: Loadings for the top four factors

Variable	Factors			
	I	II	III	IV
1. I felt affection for this person	-.82			
2. I loved this person	-.81			
3. I disliked this person	.78			
4. This person delighted me	-.76			
5. I enjoyed myself around this person	-.75			
6. I felt stupid		.66		
7. I felt inferior to this person		.62		
8. I felt embarrassed around this person		.61		
9. I felt confident of myself		-.59		
10. I felt nervous around this person		.56		
11. I felt proud of myself			-.61	
12. I felt hopeful			-.53	
13. I felt relieved			-.52	
14. I felt "in control" of myself			-.45	
15. I felt elated			-.44	
16. This person frustrated me				-.60
17. I felt grief because of this person				-.59
18. I felt betrayed				-.57
19. I felt neglected				-.56
20. I felt impatient				-.55

factor), this factor was labeled *despair*.

Factor 4: Accounting for 3% of the total variance, dominated by *frustrated*, *grief*, and *betrayed* (again, all negatively correlated with the factor), the factor label chosen was *distress*.

In summary, factor analysis revealed that jealousy, as operationalized in the present context, is associated with four components of emotion: *disgust*, *chagrin*, *despair*, and *distress*.

B. Discriminant Analysis 1

To determine if males and females were differentiated on the four components of emotion, the four factor scores were utilized as dependent variables in a two-group discriminant analysis. Group 1 consisted of 112 males and Group 2 consisted of 176 females. The analysis was significant ($\chi^2 = 13.2757$ with df = 4, $p < .01$). Discriminant function coefficients and group centroids are displayed in Table II.

Table II

The loadings reveal the function to be dominated by Variable 2, *chagrin*, and by Variable 3, *despair*. Taken together the loadings seem to be describing an *humiliation* dimension. The geometric position of the centroids reveal that males were significantly differentiated on the dimension. Specifically, males were associated with higher levels of humiliation than were females.

C. Discriminant Analysis 2

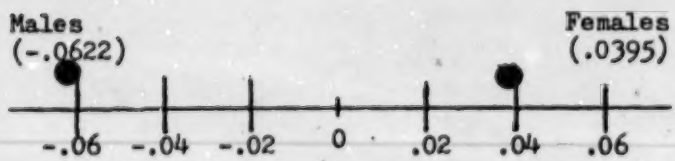
A multiple discriminant analysis--one factor at four levels-- was executed in order to assess the extent to which the four combinations

TABLE II

Discriminant function coefficients, means, and group centroids for Group 1, males, vs. Group 2, females

Variable (Factor Score)	Means (Males)	Means (Females)	Discriminant Function Coefficient
1. Disgust	-.0380	.0241	.1797
2. Chagrin	.1955	-.1243	-.7688
3. Despair	.1513	-.0965	-.6006
4. Distress	.0097	-.0063	-.0779

Centroids



of sex of the rater/sex of the target person might be differentiated. The four groups were separated on the dual criteria as follows:

	Subject	Target Person		N
(1)	Male	Female	(MF)	28
(2)	Male	Male	(MM)	83
(3)	Female	Male	(FM)	29
(4)	Female	Female	(FF)	148

Results are displayed in Table III.

Table III

Discriminant function loadings reveal that the function is dominated by Variable 1, disgust, Variable 3, despair, and Variable 4, distress. These loadings seem to be describing a dejection dimension. The relative position of the centroids reveal that dejection is associated most with the MF condition while subjects in the FF condition are associated least with the dimension. The two remaining groups occupy an intermediate position between these poles with the FM condition exhibiting somewhat more dejection than the MM.

DISCUSSION

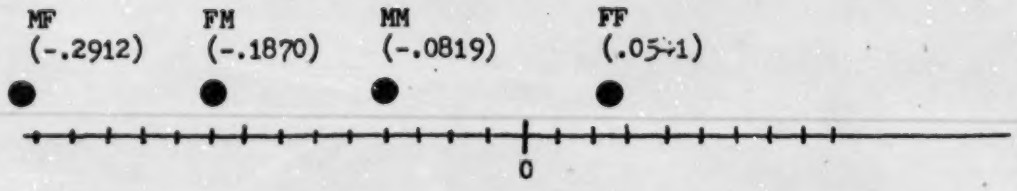
The results offer an initial step in the understanding and interpretation of human behaviors in jealous situations. The first research question: "Which emotional components predominantly describe feelings of jealousy?" was answered by the fact that the four factors disgust,

TABLE III

Discriminant function coefficients, means, and centroids for the four groups: MM, MF, FM, and FF

Variable	Means				Discriminant Function Coefficients
(Factor Score)	(MM)	(MF)	(FM)	(FF)	
1. Disgust	-.2755	.6470	.6826	-.1017	-.7456
2. Ghagrin	.1853	.2364	-.0005	-.1480	-.1610
3. Despair	-.0250	.6365	.3324	-.1717	-.5596
4. Distress	-.1551	.5696	.1043	-.0414	-.5061

Centroids



chagrin, despair, and distress were generated. Taken together, these four factors indicate that the jealous person expressed a general lack of self-confidence, "I felt confident of myself," "I felt 'in control' of myself," "I felt proud of myself," all loaded negatively, indicating that the opposite of the stated feeling was elicited. "I felt stupid," "I felt inferior around this person," "I felt embarrassed around this person," all loaded positively, indicating further support for the previously stated assumptions that jealousy invokes feeling of inferiority as suggested by Adler (1927), Beecher & Beecher (1971), Schneideberg (1953), and Spielman (1971).

Jealous people feel dislike ("I dislike this person") for their target person, and also experience feelings of frustration ("This person frustrated me"), betrayal ("I felt betrayed"), and neglect ("I felt neglected"), presumably because of their perception of their partner's feelings toward the other. An interesting question to pose at this point would be: How are these feelings expressed to the jealous person's partner, and/or to their target person? This study provides a basis for the explanation of the behavioral manifestations of jealousy in interpersonal contexts. In summary, the jealous person expresses feelings associated with a lack of self-confidence, general dislike for their target person, and disappointment with their partner.

This study is exploratory in nature. Replications are necessary to further define the construct, as well as to refine the components and provide an advancement of the general knowledge and interpretability of interpersonal communication in the jealous context.

All 288 subjects were able to complete the EPJQ. This is an

indication of the prevalence of jealousy in our society. None of the respondents denied the feelings of jealousy. Research question 2: "Do males and females differ in the emotional components used to describe jealousy?" was determined in the findings of this study. Contrary to the findings of the Corzine (1974) study, differences between the sexes on labeling of jealous feelings were observed. If males associate themselves with higher levels of humiliation than do females when in a similar jealous situation how are these differences confronted? This appears to be fertile grounds for jealous conflict. The fact that males report stronger feelings of humiliation is theoretically meaningful. If, as has been suggested, jealousy is associated with feelings of powerlessness and inferiority, which is supported by the factor analytic findings reported in this study, males traditionally do not feel comfortable viewing themselves as submissive or weak. It appears that females were less concerned with the more social humiliation dimension of jealousy than they were with internal feelings of frustration, betrayal, neglect, and general disgust for their target person. This could be interpretated in Clanton and Smith's (1976) terms that males were primarily concerned with loss of face, and females were concerned more with loss of partner.

In response to the research questions:

(a) Do males report more jealousy of other men or of women?

(b) Do females report more jealousy of other women or of men?

the present study indicates that jealous situations which involve opposite sex target persons (MF, FM) are associated with higher levels of dejection. This is possibly a result of the difficulty of opposite

sex members to understand and express their feelings regarding same sex partnerships (inclusive of business partners, group or club members, colleagues, etc.) that threaten primary relationships. For example, a wife may feel jealous of the time and/or resources her husband spends with his male companions. The potential for feelings of inferiority appears to be high, opposite sex rivals may have a tendency to view themselves as unequals, possibly a function of rejection. It seems reasonable that same sex target persons feel less dejection in a jealous situation perhaps because they are not involved in "love" relationships. Same sex members are likely to understand each other in a different way than opposite sex members do, and will be somewhat more able to deal with this type of jealous situation.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The findings indicate a vast area of research for scholars in the field of interpersonal communication. Jealousy was found to be associated with four main emotional components: disgust, chagrin, despair, and distress. Males and females were found to differ significantly in their emotional labeling of jealousy. Males reported more jealousy toward other males, and females reported more jealousy toward other females. These parameters of jealousy yield several suggestions for future research.

The first suggestion for potential research involves the communication of jealous feelings. Jealousy is viewed as an interpersonal process involving a triadic relationship. Inherent in this triad is the probability of specific verbal and nonverbal behaviors manifested

by each of the participants. The development of behavioral measures of jealous communication, in the verbal and nonverbal realms, should be the next step in future investigation.

Existing literature indicates a predominantly internal, psychoanalytic approach to the study of jealousy. Communication researchers would benefit from viewing jealousy as interaction. Studies which investigate the interrelationships and communication patterns which develop between participants in jealous situations should be given serious consideration, as they have the potential to broaden our understanding of the relational communication perspective.

Closely related to the interactional perspective, the third area for future research involves the power/control domain. The Beechers (1971) view jealousy as a feeling of powerlessness and/or lack of control. This suggests the inherent feeling of inferiority mentioned by Freud (1923), as well as a poor self-concept, and low self-confidence and self-esteem in the jealous person.

Power has long been a fertile field for study in many disciplines. Until recently, power, now labeled control, was almost neglected by communication scholars. Studies by Olson (1969), Safilios-Rothschild (1970) and more recently Fitzpatrick & Winke (1978) would serve as a solid base for an exploratory study relating concepts of jealousy with the jealousy construct. The findings in this study indicate that jealous persons experienced feelings of stupidity, embarrassment, inferiority, lack of confidence, lack of control, and frustration, which offer partial support for this perspective. However, additional studies need to be carried out to specifically measure the correlations existing

between jealousy as a strategy for power, and inherent self-worth and relational control.

The final suggestion for future research involves the area of interpersonal conflict. If jealousy is as prevalent as it appears to be, and in such a variety of communication contexts, it seems apparent that a large proportion of the conflicts confronted involved the jealousy component. Additional research which encompasses jealousy and interpersonal conflict in different contexts will expand our understanding of both phenomenon in interpersonal communication.

This study provides a starting point for a better understanding of jealousy and jealous communication between males and females, and its importance to interpersonal relationships. The parameterization of specific emotional components provides researchers with information which will aid them in the advancement of interpretation of human communication patterns and constructs.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to explore the emotional components of jealousy. The research questions were: 1) Which emotional components predominantly describe feelings of jealousy? 2) Do males and females differ in the emotional components used to describe jealousy? Specifically, (a) Do males report more jealousy of other men or of women? (b) Do females report more jealousy of other women or of men?

Subjects for this study were 288 undergraduate students enrolled in an introductory speech communication course at Bowling Green State University. All participants responded to the Emotional Parameters of

Jealousy Questionnaire (EPJQ), which consisted of fifty-nine items.

The fifty-nine items were subjected to a common factor analysis (principal factors). Four factors were extracted and were labeled disgust, chagrin, despair, and distress. These factors reveal the four emotional components of jealousy.

Four factor scores were computed and subjected to a two-group (males-females) discriminant analysis to determine the differences of sex of rater and sex of target person. This analysis revealed a significant ($p < .01$) difference between the two groups, indicating that men and women differ significantly on the four components of jealousy.

An additional multiple discriminant analysis was performed to assess the extent to which the four combinations (MF, MM, FM, FF) of sex of the rater/sex of the target person might be differentiated. The discriminant function loadings, which described a dejection dimension revealed that the MF group associated most with the dejection condition, while subjects in the FF group associated least with the condition.

Results indicate that the jealous person expresses feelings associated with a lack of self-confidence, a general dislike for their target person, and disappointment with their partner. Males were seen to associate themselves with higher levels of humiliation than females, who were more concerned with feelings of frustration, betrayal, and disgust. This finding suggests that males are primarily concerned with a loss of face when confronted with a jealous situation, and females are concerned with the possible loss of partner.

Future research was suggested in several areas which demonstrate the interrelationship between jealousy and interpersonal communication.

Specifically, areas dealing with behavioral manifestations of jealous feelings, jealousy as communication interaction, relational control and development of jealousy, and interpersonal conflict were suggested as starting points for developing a better understanding of jealousy and its relationship to human communication.

LIMITATIONS

The following limitations were noted at the conclusion of this study: (1) The sample size utilized in this study could have been considerably enlarged. A larger sample population would give support to the generalizability of the conclusions. (2) Due to the exploratory nature of the EPJQ, no operational definition of jealousy was given. The researcher has little indication of the subjects' definition of jealousy in answering the items on the questionnaire. (3) The construction of the EPJQ itself would have benefited from an initial survey of current definitions of jealousy. The lists and definitions utilized appear to be far from a complete sythesis of all possible descriptions given to jealousy.

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